The Perchlorate Contamination Challenge: EPA's Part in Pro-Active Partnership

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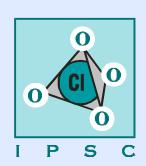
Director

National Center for Environmental Assessment

U.S. EPA



Perchlorate Stakeholders Forum
Sponsored by the IPSC
Henderson, NV
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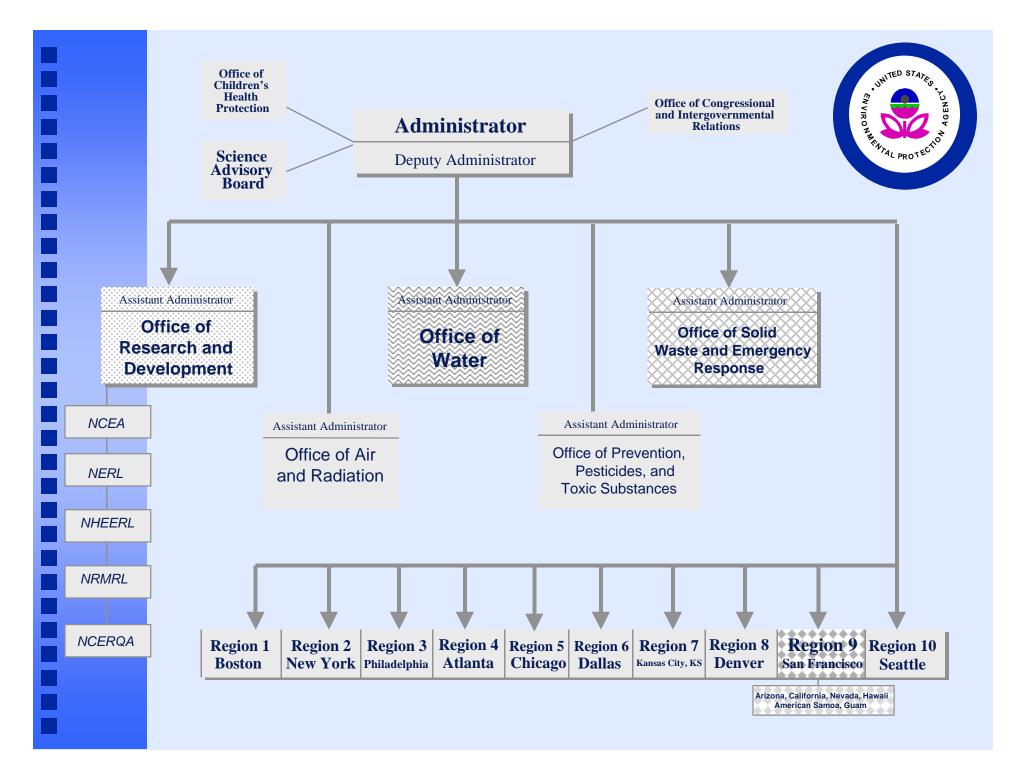


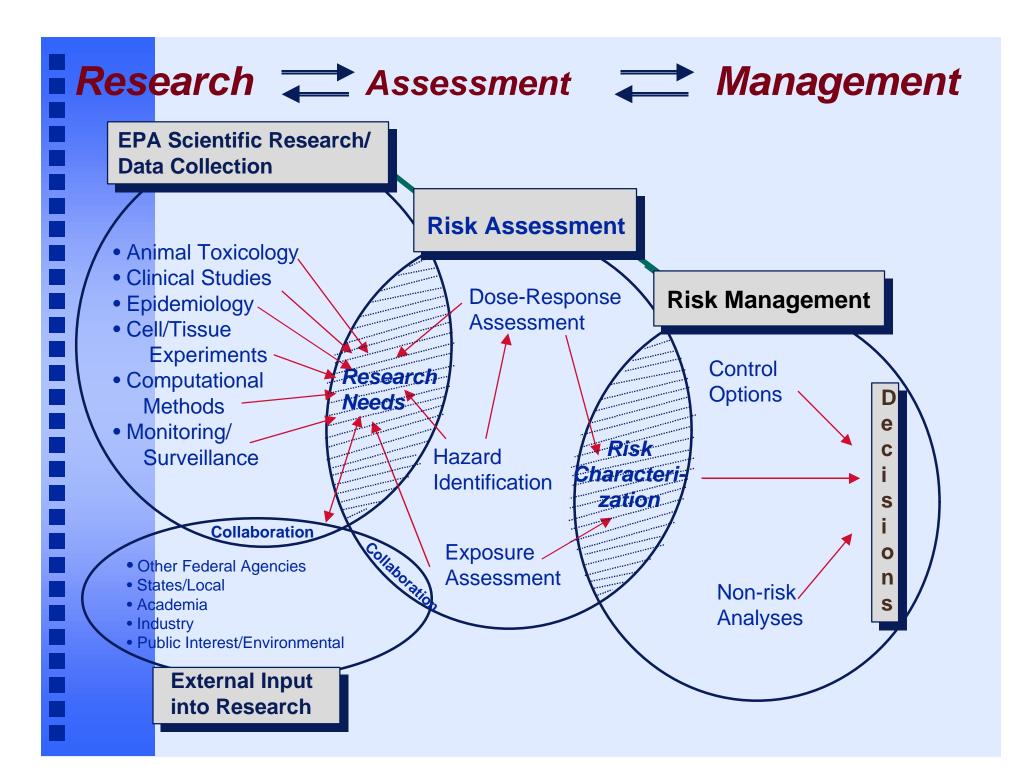
Perchlorate-tainted wells spur government action

The discovery in 1997 of perchlorate-contaminated drinking water in the western United States has spurred an interagency federal task force to tackle the health implications of this finding. The belief that perchlorate could be detrimental to humans at levels found in some sources throughout the United States is driving the action, but the work is challenging. In addition to the paucity of environmental fate and toxicity information on perchlorate, there is, as yet, no proven method for removing the compound from water.



Perchlorate, a primary ingredient in solid rocket fuel, must be regularly replaced in the nation's missile and rocket inventory. It is a contaminant in groundwater and surface waters in 14 states. (Courtesy NASA)





Risk Assessment is an Iterative Process Continued Improvement

- Provisional RfD (1992, 1995) Superfund Technical Support Center, NCEA-Cin
- Revised RfD (September 1998) NCEA
- Refinements as required in the future

The Perchlorate Contamination Challenge Pro-Active Partnership

- Unprecedented timeframe
- Targeted expertise

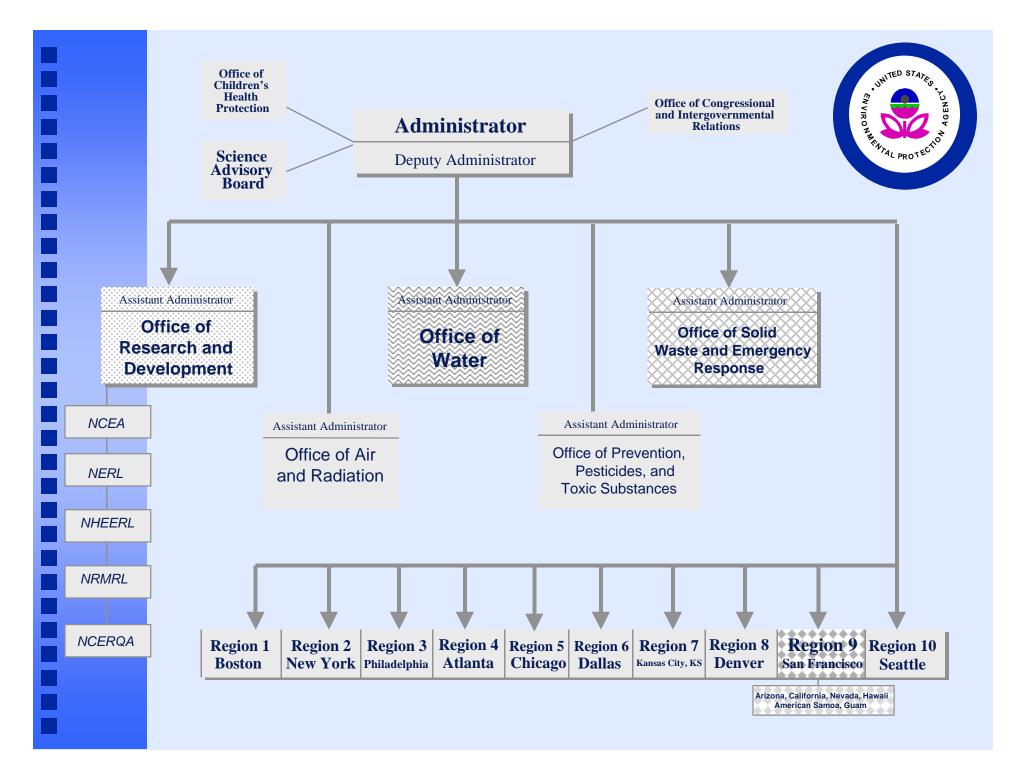
The Perchlorate Contamination Challenge Credible Science

Credible Decisions

- Accurate risk characterization
- Appropriate management strategies

The Perchlorate Contamination Challenge: An Integrated Approach

- Occurrence survey
- Stakeholder issues
- Health effects / toxicology
- Analytical methods (Detection Limit)
- Ecological impact / transport & transformation
- Treatment technology
- Technology transfer



Recent Emphasis Focuses on the Development and Use of Better Data

"The quality of risk analysis will improve as the quality of input improves. As we learn more about biology, chemistry, physics, and demography, we can make progressively better assessments of the risks involved. Risk assessment evolves continually, with reevaluation as new models and data become available."

"Science and Judgment in Risk Assessment" (National Research Council, 1994)

